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TIRANA RADIO OUTLINES ACHIEVEMENTS IN TIRANA DISTRICT

AU152044Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] The people of Tirana District will celebrate the 34th anniversary of the capital's liberation on 17 November 1944 with a rich balancesheet of achievements. "During the first 10 months of this year the working class exceeded the industrial production plan by 25,054,000 leks. The workers of the mining sector alone exceeded their plan by 4,837,000 leks." The "Enver Hoxha" automobile-tractor combine, the "Dinamo" engineering plant, the "Josif Pashko" construction materials combine, and the "Stalin" textile combine rank among the most distinguished enterprises. The footwear factory alone, which is also distinguished for the range of its products, now produces twice as much as the total industrial production of Tirana District in 1938.

"The coal mining industry in particular has developed tremendously in recent years, with an overall output 3.2 times more than 1970. The engineering industry has also experienced a rapid development and has increased the range of its products in the struggle against the imperialist and revisionist blockage. Compared with 1970, the engineering industry's output has increased 60 percent, providing 95 percent of the spare parts required. The output of the construction materials industry, also compared with 1970, has increased 57 percent."

The light and food, printing and other industries have also grown considerably. "There have also been achievements in the modernization and intensification of agriculture. Compared with 1960, the acreage of arable land has increased 38 percent, while breadgrain yields have increased 4.1 times; the production of vegetables is 44.3 percent higher than in 1970. The district now produces 96 percent of all the vegetables it consumes. The output of milk, meat, eggs and other produce has also grown considerably." The capital's population has also increased and is now 198,000. The average longevity is 68 years. During the past 4 years alone the number of workers has grown 17 percent. Great successes have also been achieved in culture, education and the health service.

PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION OF METALLURGICAL COMBINE REPORTED

AU151052Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] The revolutionary collective of the No 1 industrial construction plant working at the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Elbasan achieved a new victory; it completed its annual tasks and is now working on the 1979 account. This year the installation workers have completed several sections of the metallurgical combine, some of which have already been commissioned, such as the rolling mill, the ammonia section, a project with 6 pumping stations, and so forth. "After fulfilling the annual plan 1 month and 20 days ahead of schedule and 45 days ahead of their pledge, the tireless installation workers have now set themselves the task of carrying out work worth 2 million leks in excess of plan by the end of the year." This month they have installed another two pumping stations for the combine's industrial water supply. For the year as a whole the workers have exceeded the productivity increase task by 5 percent.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU1421?6Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1979 was signed today in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myzafer Ahmati, and on the Bulgarian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Georgi Vutev. The signing ceremony was attended by members of both delegations, as well as by Nikola Nikolov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Tirana.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS SWEDEN, FINLAND

LD160506Y Tirana ATA in English 0912 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 15 Nov, ATA--On November 13, the government trade delegation of the PSR of Albania, headed by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, left Sweden for Finland.

Present at the Stockholm airport to see the delegation off were the Minister of Foreign Trade Harda Cars, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, the chairman of the Sweden-Albania Friendship Association Lenart Nilson, and others.

Present was also the ambassador of the PSR of Albania to Sweden, Bashkim Dino.

Upon the invitation of the minister of trade and finance of the Republic of Finland, the government trade delegation of the PSR of Albania, headed by the minister of foreign trade Nedin Hoxha, arrived for a visit in Finland on November 13.

Present at the Helsinki airport to welcome the delegation were the Minister of Justice Paavo Nikula, as well as officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present was also the ambassador of the Republic of Finland to the PSR of Albania, Matti Hakanen.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN INFORMATION DELEGATION--In accordance with the cultural exchange agreement between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Arab Republic of Egypt, a delegation of Egypt's State Information Service led by (Yahya Hakel), deputy chief of the service's foreign affairs section, has visited Albania. During its stay the delegation visited production centers, social and cultural institutions and press institutions. It was also received by the presidiums of the Union of Journalists of Albania and of the Albanian Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The delegation left Albania today. It was seen off by Sotir Papuli, general secretary of the Union of Albanian Journalists. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU]

FOLKLORE ENSEMBLE IN CALABRIA--Continuing its tour of Italy, the Albanian national song and dance ensemble performed on 6, 7 and 8 November in various townships of Calabria, where it received an enthusiastic reception from the Arbereshi communities. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU]

MORE ON INAUGURATION OF VARNA-ILICHEVSK FERRY LINE

For Kiev Domestic Service coverage of the 14 November speeches by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, at the inauguration ceremony in Ilichevsk for the new Varna-Ilichevsk rail-ferry line, see the East Europe section of the 15 and 15 November issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MORE ON VISIT OF USSR'S KIRILENKO IN VARNA

Addresses Friendship Meeting

LD151502Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0928 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Speech by Andrey Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at a Soviet-Bulgarian friendship meeting at the Kremikovtsi metallurgical combine near Sofia--live, in Russian]

[Excerpt] The tremendous role of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that outstanding activist of the international communist movement and true Leninist, in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems (?is universally recognized). [words indistinct] hotbeds of military conflicts [words indistinct] have justified the hopes and desires of mankind for a peaceful sky over our planet. [applause] Our Leninist party and the Soviet state will continue persistently to strive for the implementation of these great ideas and aims.

As has already been said, the strengthening of peace is achieved not by [word indistinct] struggle. The aggressive circles of imperialism and the forces of world reaction, acting (?in unison) with the Chinese leaders, are implementing a (?powerful) counter-action against the relaxation of international tension and urging a stepping-up of the arms race. Now it is obvious to everyone, apart from those who close their eyes to the facts, that the policy of the present Chinese leaders is directed against the forces of peace and socialism. They openly declare that war is a normal phenomenon, they call for preparations for war and the building-up of the military might of the aggressive NATO bloc and particularly of the United States.

Under these circumstances, the CPSU and the (?ruling) communist parties of the other fraternal parties of the socialist countries consider it necessary to conduct still more persistently and determinedly their course for consolidating peace, detente and international cooperation.

We devote particular attention to the struggle against the arms race and for its cessation, and for disarmament. [passage indistinct] The Soviet Union came out with specific proposals aimed at ending the arms race at the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament and also at [word indistinct] the routine session of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet proposals are (?rightly) receiving the broad support of many states and of all peace-loving forces. Together with the other fraternal parties, the CPSU directs its strength and efforts toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of all the states of the socialist community and their even closer cooperation on the international scene.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's Crimean meetings with the leaders of the communist and workers parties of the countries of the socialist community, which took place this summer, were of the greatest significance in this plan.

An official friendly visit to our country by a Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong ended recently, during which a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam was signed. This is a document of historical importance. It will consolidate even more the close links of solidarity between our parties, peoples and countries. It has been [word indistinct] demonstrated before the whole world that the Soviet Union is totally on the side of heroic Vietnam. [applause]

The socialist community, comrades, vigilantly safeguards peace and guards the gains of socialism. We may say with satisfaction that our fraternal countries, the Soviet Union and People's Bulgaria, are making their own weighty contribution to this common international cause.

Long live the unbreakable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship; love live the great community of the fraternal socialist countries; long live the bright future of communism.

USSR Ambassador Hosts Luncheon

AU151520Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a luncheon party today in honor of Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary. The luncheon, which took place at the USSR Embassy, was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov; Aleksandur Lilov; Grisha Filipov; Dobri Dzhurov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Ognyan Doynov; Pencho Kubadinski; Petur Mladenov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; Tano Tsolov; Tsola Dragoycheva; Drazha Vulcheva; Krustyu Trichkov; Peko Takov; Stoyan Karadzhov; Dimitur Stanishev; Petur Dyulgerov; Todor Bozhinov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Misho Mishev; Vladimir Bonev; and Georgi Yordanov. The luncheon took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kirilenko Receives Dimitrov Award

AU152019Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Excerpts] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on 15 November presented Andrey Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the Dimitrov award. In his speech Todor Zhivkov said: [Zhivkov--begin recording] The Bulgarian communists and working people are proud to present the Dimitrov award to Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, the noted and tireless USSR party and state figure and a loyal friend of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Your presentation with the highest Bulgarian award is an expression of our respect for you, as recognition for your great merits in increasing the CPSU role in communist construction and strengthening the might of the great Soviet country and the friendship between our two parties and countries, and the countries of the socialist family. Your entire life, Andrey Pavlovich, has been an example of boundless loyalty to the ideas of Leninism and the cause of socialism. It has been an example of the boundless possibilities the Soviet social system secures for the development of every talented man who has devoted energy and thought for the benefit of his people. [end recording]

Stressing the great merits of Andrey Kirilenko in building the socialist and communist society in the USSR, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: [Zhivkov--begin recording] On behalf of the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people I would like to assure you, Comrade Kirilenko, and through you to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR communists and people, that we will do everything to further develop the comprehensive relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. We shall enrich and expand our friendship as a precondition for a better future and for a world of peace, progress and well-being. [end recording]

In his speech Comrade Kirilenko said: [Kirilenko--begin recording in Russian fading into Bulgarian translation] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed friends, with great excitement I received the news about my being honored with the Dimitrov award.

From the bottom of my heart I would like to express my gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and to you personally, Comrade Zhivkov, for the high honor. Our parties and peoples are marching together along the heroic road of constructing the new world, whose beginning was set 61 years ago by the October Socialist Revolution. They support the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and closely cooperate in the struggle for peace and international security and social progress. I shall further invest all my forces in the consistent implementation of the international policy of our party in the name of the triumph of our communist ideals. [end recording]

Departs 15 November

AU151516Y Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Excerpts] Sofia, 15 Nov, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, awarded Mr Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU, with the Order of Georgi Dimitrov today.

At the awarding ceremony Mr Kirilenko was also greeted by other Bulgarian party and state officials.

This afternoon Mr Kirilenko left the country. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1430 GMT 15 Nov 78 adds that "Comrade Kirilenko was seen off at the airport by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other leaders."]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO SCORES BRZEZINSKI-CARTER ON HUMAN RIGHTS

AU151846Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov article: "Escalation of Hypocrisy"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of this decade the big bosses of business in the United States quite bluntly and arrogantly stated as follows: "We are in control of the largest shares of that corporation called the world, and this is not a temporary state of affairs but a permanent commitment." Brzezinski, who was considering how to gradually incorporate the socialist countries as well into this corporation, in which the United States is in control of the "principal shares," remarked in this connection: "President Carter has characterized himself very well by stating that he is the first U.S. President for whom the entire world, so to speak, represents a problem for U.S. domestic policy." Later on, in his function as adviser to the President, Brzezinski would sit in the Oval Office and whisper into the President's ears the formulas on how to transform the entire world into a problem of U.S. domestic policy. This idea about "America being the champion of human rights throughout the world" became part of Jimmy Carter's political credo, of his language and of the role he is playing.

Recently the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE complained about the remark of a Latin American diplomat who, allegedly, stated as follows: "Your policy is being so selectively applied that we are inclined to presume you are interested in human rights only when you have no other concern." The irony of these words is almost sarcastic, just like Carter's and Brzezinski's messianic attitude is almost a farce. We could laugh at it, just as we laugh at the theater while watching Tartuffe and his melodramatic behavior, if the President's gestures and those of his national security adviser did not reveal an ominous tendency: The tendency to link the sentence against that spy in the Soviet Union to SALT negotiations, to trade relations between the two countries, and even to the fate of detente.

Worried about this misuse of slogans and these attempts to dictate conditions, allegedly for the sake of human rights, the liberal Madrid daily EL PAIS warned that if the United States should further proceed along this path it will forget the basic human right, namely, the right of peace and disarmament, the right of moving away from "cold war."

The escalation of hypocrisy in the White House regarding the human rights question is expanding in the "American way"--namely, dynamically. This policy is directing its weapon against the concentrated goodwill of our epoch, against that energy which illuminates the dark alleys and labyrinths so as to enable the world to pass through them and face the light of consolidated principles and values, becoming the guarantee for the world's existence. This is what troubles, and at the same time, mobilizes intelligent America. What about the situation today, in 1978? We see one myth following another these days. There is Carter, who is defending human rights; there is Brzezinski, who is mercilessly persecuting the violations of human rights; there is America, which is vigilantly watching, like a mother, over every individual "deprived of human rights."

Along with these myths a kind of amazing silence characterizes the White House. Whereas humanitarian eloquence explodes with the speed of a nuclear mushroom as soon as it is a question of the fate of some dissident or spy in any socialist country, silence surrounds the fate of entire nations, which the United States has pushed toward misery and disaster.

There were tears for the spy Shcharanskiy. No one in the "freedom-loving" White House, however, mentions the guns, the tanks and military ships, the helicopters which the U.S. businessmen are sending to Pinochet, the man who has made Chile into a nightmarish Latin American fortress of Nazi hell. Carter and his adviser do not "hear" this reprimand. Perhaps, at this very moment the "merciless Brzezinski" is leaning over the presidential desk and mapping out new moves to implement the operation of "America as champion of human rights." At the same time, however, John Harris, the Negro civil rights fighter, is facing the menace of the electric chair. America is always turning around the two poles of U.S. society; money and poverty, freedom for the rich and chains for the poor. Let us imagine, just for one moment, that the Soviet Union should demand that Washington insure employment for the 5 million jobless workers, just for the sake of human rights...?

USSR MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER MEETS WITH CHAKUROV

AU141619Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Talks between delegations led by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, and Anatoliy Kostousov, USSR minister of machine tool and tool building industry, opened today in Sofia.

It was found that the existing relations and cooperation between the two ministries are very good. However, the basic trends marked in the general plan of specialization and production sharing in the area of material production between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for the period until 1990 are posing new tasks. During the talks and the visits of the USSR delegation to plants and institutes, questions on further expanding the cooperation in such important areas as the production of automatic lines, complex transport-feeding equipment, automatic manipulators with pre-programmed control, heavy and unique metal processing machines, and metal-cutting machines with digital control will be discussed.

Visits Sliven

AU152121Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Anatoliy Kostousev, USSR minister of machine tool and tool building industry, arrived today in Sliven. He was accompanied by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building.

A talk took place at the BCP okrug committee at which questions related to further developing and expanding the integrational processes between the Sliven machine building plants and similar Soviet plants were discussed.

TSOLOV RECEIVES USSR MINISTER OF RADIO INDUSTRY

AU152120Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] On 15 November Tano Tsolov, first deputy minister of the Council of Ministers, received Petr Pleshakov, USSR minister of radio industry. Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, took part in the meeting.

TODOROV, VULCHEVA RECEIVE TURKISH EDUCATION MINISTER

AU141938Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 14 Nov, BTA--The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, today received the minister of national education of Turkey, Mr Necdet Ugur. Mr Todorov informed the Turkish minister of the tasks Bulgarian education faces at present. This is the first minister of education of Turkey to visit Bulgaria. He arrived here last night as guest of the Bulgarian minister of education, Mrs Drazha Vulcheva.

Mr Ugur is evincing keen interest in the (?organization of) education, in the different forms of education and particularly in pre-school and vocational-technical training. He said that the idea to become acquainted with education in Bulgaria came from Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit who had been greatly impressed by Bulgarian schools during his last visit to Bulgaria last May.

Today the Turkish minister and the delegation headed by him had talks with the minister of public education, Mrs Drazha Vulcheva. She made them familiar with the structure of education in Bulgaria and with the new elements in it imposed by this country's development.

A desire for better coming to know each other and for expanding links in the field of education between the two countries--this is how briefly the purpose of the visit could be characterized, [words indistinct].

Bulgaria and Turkey are engaged in active cooperation in the sphere of culture, science and education. In the last fifteen years alone the two countries have signed over twenty agreements, convictions and protocols in these fields. The last [words indistinct] for cultural exchange, signed in Ankara last February, provides for visits by professors and scientists for the exchange of experience and for exchange of information on education.

HUSAK GREETS EDITOR OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST JOURNAL

LD151824Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Konstantin Ivanovich Zarodov, chief editor of the journal PROBLEMY MIRI I SOTSIALIZMA.

Comrade Zarodov informed Comrade Husak about the work of the journal, its plans and prospects, and in particular on the collective actions the journal is undertaking. Zarodov also handed Husak the commemorative medal issued by the journal on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its foundation. Comrade Husak highly praised the journal's work, its achievements in propagating the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and in spreading and generalizing the revolutionary experiences of the fraternal parties in their struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. He also noted the successes of the collective actions the journal has taken that enable the representatives of the fraternal parties to carry out a comradely exchange of views and experiences based on the work of the individual parties.

LER CHAIRS ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

AU152216Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] A session of the government committee for questions on the planned management of the national economy was held on 13 November in Prague. At its session, chaired by CSSR Minister of Finance L. Ler, the committee assessed measures aimed at improving the planning and management of the reproduction of basic means and the proposal for amending the management system in the sphere of product turnover. It also discussed the report on progress in the introduction of the comprehensive experiment in the management of effectiveness and quality, and the report on the results of checks on the justification and extent of activities conducted by target [ucelove] organizations directly managed by the central bodies.

JAKES ATTENDS WEST SLOVAK REGIONAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD151644Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, is attending a plenary session of the West Slovak Regional Committee of the CPSL being held in Bratislava today. The agenda includes a report prepared by the Presidium on the development to date and the further orientation in breeding cattle in the West Slovak region.

COLOTKA ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA CONFERENCE ON UN

LD152244Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Slovak Premier Peter Colotka today received leading representatives of European associations for the United Nations--participants in the sixth regional conference taking place in Bratislava. Comrade Colotka said in his address that he was pleased that the capital city of Slovakia was host to an important conference, and further said that Czechoslovakia, as one of the founding members of the United Nations, implements the ideas and purpose of that organization not only in its official policy, but also in day-to-day life. At the meeting, a letter from Kurt Waldheim, general secretary of the United Nations, was read.

LENART, HAVLIN AT OPENING OF SOVIET LITERATURE DAYS

LD152354Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Days of Soviet Literature in Czechoslovakia were ceremoniously inaugurated at Bratislav Castle today in the presence of Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Jozef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives of our political and cultural life. The audience cordially greeted the delegation of the Union of Soviet Writers under its first secretary, Georgiy Markov, hero of socialist labor and holder of the Lenin and the state prize. Meritorious artist Jan Kozak, the chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Writers, spoke in his address of the gigantic role played by Soviet literature in our people's struggle for liberation. He stressed that Soviet literature, of which over 1,200 titles have been published in translation in our republic in the past 10 years, is for us the summit of the rich life of the fraternal people of the Soviet Union, which is fighting for peace and the progress of all mankind.

INDRA MEETS WITH TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR KLIBI

LD152330Y Prague CTK in English 1830 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 15 Nov, CETEKA--Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received here today new Tunisian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Ridma Klibi.

MAGION SATELLITE STUDIES IONOSPHERE, MAGNETOSPHERE

LD151618Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak artificial satellite Magion, which has been orbiting the earth since yesterday, is controlled from the telemetric station attached to the ionosphere observatory of the geophysical institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences at Panska Ves near Duba, in close cooperation with the control center in the USSR.

As reported by our North Bohemian correspondent, Jiri Mohaupt, the station is tirelessly processing data relayed to the earth by the satellite in the course of the first four contacts. The data relate to important physical phenomena in the ionosphere and magnetosphere of our planet, which will further enrich the basic scientific research in this branch.

Contact with space will be made from Panska Ves four times a day, as the orbit of the Czechoslovak satellite allows. The flight of the Soviet geophysical satellite Intercosmos-18 and of the Czechoslovak artificial satellite [word indistinct] Magion is also being followed by other Soviet receiving stations. At present the two satellites are drawing away from each other at a speed of several tens of kilometers per day. The space experiment--which is part of the comprehensive program of the socialist countries within the framework of the Intercosmos organization--consists mainly of a comparison of data from the two space satellites.

CPSL DAILY COMMENTS ON UNREST IN IRAN, WEST'S REACTION

AU151334Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Nov 78 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz commentary in the column "A Word on Events:" "Is It Really Concern Over Iran?"]

[Text] In the last few weeks we have read and heard more than once in connection with the dramatic developments in Iran that the shah's 350,000-man army and police are his only support. This was confirmed at the beginning of this week. After Sunday, when the unrest in Tehran and other cities, and the strikes, especially on oil fields and in refineries, reached a level that looked as if it were the beginning of a popular uprising, Shah Reza Pahlavi--after the resignation of his previous government--appointed Chief of the General Staff Gholam Reza Azhari as the new prime minister. Only three of the ten new ministers are civilians, and the shah did not even conceal that this is definitely a military government. Heavy tanks drove into the streets and extensive arrests began. Speaking on the radio the shah admitted that the latest wave of strikes and unrest is not unfounded, and the new prime minister, General Azhari, called for a reconciliation with the opposition.

Is all this enough to stabilize the situation in Iran? The answer must be, at least, that it is unclear. Although the Western press was trying, until recently, to present the unrest as a conflict between reactionary religious forces and the shah's "modern" policy, development of the events confirmed that it is the manifestation of accumulated socioeconomic and political problems. And these problems remain unanswered. The annual increase of inflation is, according to the Tehran JOURNAL, 30 percent; military expenditures of this country that is not threatened by anybody swallows 20 percent of the state budget; and public life is marked by corruption and the stifling omnipresence of SAVAK, the secret police.

The present demonstrations of indignation over this situation have another remarkable aspect. The notably large demonstration in Tehran on 8 September resulted in the announcement of a curfew in the capital and 11 other towns that continues to the present. The people were shouting--among other things--down with Americans! In other words, the extensive unrest is also a manifestation of the displeasure over the U.S. effort to make Iran its servant in the Middle East. It is precisely from this viewpoint that the reaction of Washington and the West in general is characteristic. Carter, who likes to talk about human rights, is not essentially interested in the problems and fate of the Iranian people, but only in whether the regime in Tehran will be willing to fulfill the will of imperialism in the political and economic spheres. Washington is trying with downright passion to make Saudi Arabia and Iran into"regional powers"--subordinated, naturally, to America--who would militarily and politically retard the national liberation process in the region and safeguard, for the supranational monopolies in which American capital plays a decisive role, an undisturbed flow of crude oil and other raw materials at the cheapest possible prices. Their concern over Iran, which they have so often expressed recently, is motivated only by power and exploiting interests.

James Reston, the well-known American commentator, wrote about this in a somewhat "round about" but intelligible manner when he stated that "the security of modern industrial countries is at stake," and then stressed, in a rather harsh way, that the Western countries "will not let themselves be cut off from the sources of their industrial and military power, even if they have to fight!"

So that is the way it is. And who would like to cut them off? Against whom would they have to fight? Well, they came up with the alleged "Soviet threat" again because Moscow could allegedly attempt some sort of a "breakthrough" in Iran. Any nonsense and lie serves them to be able to justify their patronage over Iran and the other countries of the Near and Middle East, to be able to intimidate them by saying that it will allegedly be necessary to fight on their territory. They do not even have to add that the U.S. Army, which was singled out long ago to militarily intervene in the states of the Near and Middle East, is ready to stage the "combat scenario." This policy from the position of power has brought the United States more then one disenchantment and fiasco. But they have obviously become used to it and this is why they adhere and return to it...

DISSIDENT RELATES POLICE REPRESSION SINCE 1968 EVENTS

LD091637Y Paris L'UNITE in French 27 Oct-2 Nov 78 pp 6-8 LD

[Lars Lundkvist interview with Czechoslovak dissident Frantisek Kriegel in Prague: "Czechoslovakia is Now a Police State"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Frantisek Kriegel was the only Czechoslovak leader during the Prague Spring who refused to accept the invasion of his country in 1968. The following year, he was removed from public office. He was even placed under house arrest for a while. In January 1977, his name appeared on the list of Charter 77 signatories for the respect of human rights in Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak leaders have described him as an "international adventurer" and, because of his Jewish origin, have accused him of "Zionism."

I visited Kriegel at his Prague apartment. For over a year, the police mounted a 24-hour guard in front of his door. They were withdrawn some time ago but the bench on which they sat in the park opposite the building is still there. Kriegel is still kept under close surveillance.

"My mail is examined and my telephone has been cut off. I am followed wherever I go and all the people I talk to are questioned. My driver's license had also been confiscated but I managed to recover it."

We sat on the balcony, where the sound of our voices mingled with the noises of the street six stories below. The apartment is, in fact, sure to be riddled with microphones. I had to sit facing the wall since there were bound to be policemen photographing us from the other side of the street.

"Charter 77," Kriegel said, "will continue to exist whatever the government does to those who sign it. The problems to which the charter has drawn attention will still be there even if the manifesto's signatories have disappeared.

"Czechoslovakia is now a police state. It will remain so until the police revert to their intended role of protecting citizens, rather than persecuting them."

Kriegel leaned back in his chair. He is small and robust. He was wearing white trousers and a white shirt. He spoke with authority:

"The police do not have much regard for the law, especially the articles relating to civil rights. Thousands of people have lost their jobs because of their opinions. For example, it is absolutely impossible for a dissident's child to get higher education. And yet all we are asking our government to do is to apply the Helsinki accords which it signed and which guarantee the independence of each nation and respect for human rights.

"Many people in these countries are living under extremely difficult conditions. It is now 10 years since the Prague Spring, but none of the problems which we discussed then and again in 1969 have been solved. For example, inflation has now hit our country. That is obvious to everybody, even though there are no statistics to prove it. Consumer goods prices are continually rising."

Kriegel has fought all his life for democracy and human rights. After the communists took power in 1948, he was deputy health minister but was "relieved" of his duties in 1952--the year of the "great purge" in Czechoslovakia.

"Many innocent people were executed after being accused of being 'spies' or 'traitors.'" That went on until Stalin's death in 1953. I had been a member of the international brigades during the Spanish civil war and was therefore very well known in Czechoslovakia. Most brigade members were victims of these purges."

Kriegel then worked as a doctor in a center for treatment of minor ailments until 1958, when he was appointed clinic director.

"At the end of 1960, I left for Cuba as adviser to the health minister. I witnessed the major social changes implemented by the Cuban revolution at that time."

In 1963, Kriegel returned to Czechoslovakia. He became a member of the National Assembly and of the party's Central Committee in 1964.

"Between 1964 and 1968 we tried to establish a socialist system which upheld human rights. The majority of party members supported that development."

When Anton Novotny's regime fell in January 1968, Kriegel was one of the leading advocates of the new reforms.

"The party's action program, which was published at the beginning of April and was to serve as a basis of discussion with a veiw to the congress, included three fundamental points: The economy should be improved; civil rights must be guaranteed, and the representation system must be reorganized.

"Despite Czechoslovakia's longstanding industrialization, the standard of living was one-third of that in France. Deputy Premier Ota Sik made several television appearances in which he explained to the people the state of the national economy and how the problems it posed could be solved. That behavior was a radical change from Novotny's regime, which spoke only of success, although everybody was able to see it was all lies.

"The party's action program also stressed the need to increase the National Assembly's powers and authority. However we never, and I mean never, intended to restore the capitalist system. We wanted socialism with freedom."

During the Prague Spring, Kriegel was a member of the party Presidium and the National Assembly. He was also chairman of the National Front, which included all political parties and various organizations.

On 21 August 1968, the Soviet invasion came to shatter this dream of freedom. Kriegel, Alexander Dubcek and several other leaders were immediately arrested by the occupation forces in the Central Committee building. They were kept there all day. At 1700 hours, Kriegel, Dubcek and National Assembly Chairman Josef Smrkovskiy were taken to the airport in an armored car. Other leaders had been arrested during the day and were taken away at the same time.

"We were taken to Moscow for negotiations but we were kept separated from one another." Kriegel refused to sign the statement drawn up in Moscow which approved of the "temporary" stationing of Warsaw Pact troops in Czechoslovakia. All the others--Dubcek, Smrkovskiy and President Svoboda--signed. Kriegel was, therefore, the only one to resist Soviet blackmail and, despite the anger shown by Gustav Husak and President Svoboda, he remained intractable. When the Czechoslovak delegation was about to leave for Prague, the Soviets tried to prevent him from joining it. He was only allowed to go when the others threatened not to leave without him.

"It was unacceptable, that was why I refused to sign," he said simply.

He then explained that he has never regretted his attitude and has never agreed to make the slightest self-criticism on the subject. Quite the reverse: In May 1969, during a Central Committee meeting, he delivered a very harsh speech, stating that he would always remain a communist even if he was expelled from the party. The publication of that speech was banned by the censors but it was distributed throughout the country as the first Czechoslovak "samizdat" (clandestine newspaper).

"It is true," he pointed out, "that military resistance against the invaders would have been useless. There were 500,000 Warsaw Pact troops from Russia and other pact countries. Any armed resistance would have resulted in a massacre.

"Of course, we had envisaged the possibility of s Soviet invasion, but we still thought that the USSR would respect international treaties. The Soviets spoke a great deal about national independence and the rights of peoples. However, their action violated these principles. The events of August 1968 were a repetition of what our country suffered in 1938 when France and Britain handed Czechoslovakia over to Hitler. President Johnson knew of the Soviet plans to intervene but did not lift a finger. The Western world was not in the least concerned that a humane socialist system might be established in Czechoslovakia. However, the other communist parties and democratic forces in the West should have helped us. It was also in their interests that our experiment succeed."

Kriegel refrained from making any comment on Moscow's intervention in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs and on the fact that Soviet troops are still present in the country. He simply smiled:

"Any comment would earn me 3 years in prison."

Therefore he went back to his past as a fighter: "After the defeat of the Spanish Republic in 1939, I took refuge in France, where I was interned in a camp. Later, the Comintern, the international communist organization, encouraged doctors to go to China where they were needed in the struggle against the Japanese invasion. I left with the other doctors who had been with me in Spain. It was our duty to go where the fight against fascism was most intense."

Kriegel chose his words carefully, as if he wanted to be sure he would not be misunderstood. "My years in Asia taught me three political lessons that can be summed up by three struggles: Against fascism, for democratic rights and for national independence. In other words, the people's rights must never be forgotten. Husak's regime claims to have the support of the entire population. But if he really had that support, why does he not use it against us instead of using the police?"

Kriegel stood up and motioned me to silence while he want to the door to make sure nobody was in the corridor. There was no policeman in sight, the way was clear. He shook my hand: "You must always help other peoples. And always speak out when human dignity is trampled under foot."

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA VIEWS ECONOMIC REVISIONISM

AU151637Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Article by Prof Pavel Rapos, doctor of sciences, of the Bratislava Economic College: "Against Revisionism in Economic Sciences; Positive Development of Theory Is the Foundation"]

[Excerpts] The theoretical struggle against the most diverse attempts to revise Marxism-Leninism in general, and to revise its economic theory in particular, has come to the foreground in all sectors of the economic science with a particular urgency since the important party document "The Lesson From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" was adopted; and after the 14th CPCZ Congress, the theoretical struggle has greatly intensified.

Also in the future we must not fail to critically overcome the various covert and seemingly inconspicuous manifestations of the recurrence of old, but also of new, revisionist notions and views that sporadically occur. Under the cloak of various attempts for a "nontraditional" approach when interpreting this or that problem of economic theory, under the pretext of "modernizing" the economic science or the manner of its teaching, one knowingly, or even without realizing it, smuggles in various bourgeois, revisionist trends and ideas. We must not forget the fact that the influence of revisionism in our country in the sixties left behind certain marks in the minds and in the mode of thinking particularly of those economists who were beginning their careers in this science and practice in the sixties. These ideas, provided we do not systematically and self-critically overcome and eliminate them by a profound study as well as by mastering the economic theory and methodology of Marxism-Leninism, can always, although unwittingly, resurface and manifest themselves in certain questions or contexts.

For a Creative Development of Science

From the lessons acquired by the recent as well as the older generation in the ideological struggle, we know that various fellow-travellers of Marxism-Leninism exist, who are joining Marxism out of fashion, careerism, for material advantages as well as for other reasons, without being deeply internally convinced about the scientific correctness of Marxism-Leninism and without being dedicated to the cause of the workers class and social progress.

We also come across a phenomenon when pseudoscientific play with words and artificially created, unintelligible and often ambiguous formulations, which sound very "learned," are being passed off as a "new, nontraditional" approach, as a development of science.

At present the problem of the struggle against revisionism not only does not recede into the background, but on the contrary, it is always topical and inevitable. We must wage this principled struggle against revisionism--on the basis of a positive development of the economic theory of Marxism-Leninism--against the sources of revisionism as well as against the individual. Although today it is concealed and not easily distinguished, nevertheless recurrences of revisionism crop up. The main problem is in not only the elimination of an environment favoring the spread of revisionism, but, in particular, the creation and renewal of such a political-ideological environment at scientific, university-level and economic-political work sites which would be immune against the external influence of revisionism, which would eliminate revisionism from internal sources in its very first, still undefined, disguised forms.

CZECH DAILY INTERVIEWS DEPUTY MINISTER ON POWER PROBLEMS

AU151424Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 13 Nov 78 p 1 AU

["(LIK)" interview with Eng Milan Rusnak, candidate of sciences, CSSR deputy premier of power and fuels, in the column "Monday Interview": "Power Industry Needs Help"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What are the problems our power industry has to grapple with today?

Answer: The development of the situation is decisively influenced by the quantity and structure of the fuels we have at our disposal. Briefly, we are now concerned with creating sufficient reserves, above all, of high quality coal by the end of November. Electric power stations have more than 2 million tons of coal on their dumps at present, which is approximately 250,000 tons less than we had last year.

We believe, however, that the railroad will succeed in supplying the power stations on time, in spite of the current fall campaign. In contrast to previous years when our problems in winter were caused, above all, by the insufficient output of power stations, this year we are also beginning to feel a tense situation as regards electricity [elektricka prace], which is tied up with the sufficiency [as published] of coal. Although the Dalesice water plant, with an output of 102 megawatts [MW] of each of its four blocks, will be put into full operation by the end of the year and the last 200 MW in Chvaletice and the first reactor of the V-1 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice with an output of 440 MW will also be put into operation by that time, this does not mean that we have an output surplus or that we can afford to waste electricity. On the contrary, the need to economically use energy is even more topical this year. And finally, since the beginning of the year we have been solving complicated situations caused by the number of breakdowns of electric power blocks between 100 and 200 MW (by the way, they account for 90 percent of all breakdowns of power blocks) and by breakdowns of important transformers from 400 to 110 kV that made it necessary to adopt a number of provisional arrangements in the distribution network so that the distribution of electricity operated without reserves, which increased, of course, the possibility of contingent breakdowns caused by the overloaded network. Our ministry has adopted measures to speed up the completion of remaining repairs and to restore the normal state. The montage of the newly repaired transformer Reporyje, on the operation of which relies considerably the supply of Prague with electricity, is currently being completed.

The shortage of decisive spare parts and some small items of electrical supplies continues to be a problem considering the accumulation of transformer breakdowns, and it unpleasantly retards the repairs. All producers of such products should realize that just as they need "our" electricity, the power industry--on the other hand--needs their understanding and their help to be able to function without breakdowns.

Question: The method of large energy consumers successively reducing to the minimum their energy needs during the peak hours of energy consumption, proved to be successful in past winters. Will some other measures regulating electricity consumption be applied this year?

Answer: Our department is aware that this measure brought, apart from positive results, great demands on the labor organization of large consumers. In spite of this, our situation does not yet permit the discontinuance of this measure and it will continue to be applied. Finally, I would like to stress that the adopted regulatory measures will in no case affect our households. Even in our homes, however, we should use electricity in a really rational and economical way in order to contribute to the successful mastering of the forthcoming energy winter.

RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA DISCUSS PROBLEMS, ATTITUDES ON ENERGY

AU131632 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 November on page 1 carries a 1,300-word editorial devoted to the necessity for conserving all types of energy in all walks of life. Although the past emphasis on a more rational use of energy has brought considerable savings, the editorial says, "far from all responsible economic workers have grasped the necessity of utilizing energy more effectively."

The editorial further says that "not infrequently we come across the view that possibilities for energy conservation have been exhausted." In certain cases, these views are valid, but now one has to begin with "rationalizing on a qualitatively higher level." To achieve this, specialized cadres with secondary and university-level education must be trained and findings from abroad implemented. However, although the country's experts cannot complain about the lack of contacts and trips abroad, these contacts and trips have not yet produced the desired results.

In closing, the editorial stresses that construction of new power facilities is getting increasingly expensive--for example, a steam powerplant that costs Kcs 3-4 billion at the beginning of the seventies would cost almost double that today--and says that "in upcoming years, we are already counting on construction of exclusively nuclear powerplants."

On the same day, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on page 1 carries a 1,300-word editorial describing the difficulties facing powerplant workers and engineers responsible for the smooth running of some of the country's powerplants. Thus, for example, the CKD enterprise of Prague has difficulties with the reliability of the large-capacity transformers it produces. The coal-burning Novaky powerplant has problems with extraction of coal because of ever worsening geological conditions.

The editorial criticizes engineering enterprises participating in construction of the country's first nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice for looking for excuses rather than solutions to problems that have cropped up on the project.

Those building the pumped-storage powerplant on Cierny have have "many problems" at the moment, the editorial says, and closes by stating that despite the many problems facing the powerplant workers and engineers, "there is no ground for pessimism."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ENDORSES AGREEMENT WITH FRG

ID151340Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 15 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Council of Ministers today endorsed the outcome of the negotiations with the FRG on traffic and other matters. It empowered Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister, Dr Volkman Winkler, secretary of state in the Ministry of Transport, and Dr Werner Schneider, the secretary of state in the Finance Ministry, to conclude the respective arrangements and agreements.

In addition, Dr Walter Mueller, authorized representative of the GDR Government, and Klaus Sommer, main administrative chief in the Ministry of Transport, have been authorized to enter into further arrangements and agreements between the GDR Government and the West Berlin Senat.

The conclusion of the arrangements and agreements with the FRG will take place in the GDR Foreign Ministry in the GDR capital, Berlin, on Thursday, and with the West Berlin Senat on the same day in West Berlin.

AXEN MEETS WITH CHILEAN POLITICAL PARTY DELEGATION

ID152304Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 15 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Chilean Party of the Christian Left (IC), led by Luis Maira, chairman of the IC's foreign department, which is at present on a study visit to the GDR.

Luis Maira spoke about the active contribution being made by the Christian Left in alliance with the other parties of the popular unity group in the struggle by all antifascist and democratic forces in Chile toward the overthrow of the Pinochet dictatorship and for the reestablishment of democracy and freedom for the Chilean people.

During the meeting, which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere, Hermann Axen again stressed the unlimited and active solidarity of the SED and the people of the GDR with the antifascist struggle being waged by the Chilean people.

FISCHER, DPRK ENVOY SIGN CONSULAR ACCORD PROTOCOL

ID160026Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 15 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and DPRK Ambassador Kim Kuk-hun today signed a protocol on the exchange of ratification instruments on a consular agreement between the GDR and the DPRK. The consular treaty, agreed during the visit of a GDR party and state delegation, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council in the DPRK, now comes into force. In brief addresses, Oskar Fischer and Kim Kuk-hun paid tribute to the significance of the treaty for the future development of fraternal relations between the two states and peoples.

SED'S HARRY TISCH INTERVIEWED ON FAR EAST TRIP

AU151535Y East Berlin HORIZONT No 46/1978 pp 3, 4 AU

[Interview with Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee on his trip to East and Southeast Asia--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: You recently visited trade union organizations in Southeast and East Asia at the head of an FDGB delegation. Can you tell us something about it?

Answer: The FDGB delegation visited Japan at the invitation of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions--SOHYO--and at the invitation of the leadership of the Federation of Independent Japanese Trade Unions--Churitsu Roren. After this visit, we answered the invitation of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions and visited the DPRK. After a stopover in Manila, during which we held talks with the Philippine Trade Union Organization, TUPAS, we ended our trip with a stay in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Our delegation accepted an invitation by the General Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam--AGV.

I would like to point out that the very friendly atmosphere of all meetings in the DPRK, in Manila and in the SRV was influenced by the long-term positive effect of the visit paid by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The results achieved by the visit of the party and state delegation, headed by Erich Honecker, have created favorable opportunities for a further development of relations with the trade union organizations of these countries as well. The leaderships of the two Japanese trade unions welcomed the FDGB delegation with joy and the expectation of a further development and expansion of the already existing contacts.

I would like to state at the outset that our trip also took us to Moscow, Omsk, Irkutsk and Khabarovsk. During the stopovers, which lasted only for a few hours, except for Irkutsk, where we spent a few days, we were welcomed with great friendship and cordiality, as becomes relations between our fraternal organizations. I would like to state in saying this that we started our long trip accompanied by the best wishes of our Soviet friends.

Question: Your first goal was Tokyo, the visit to two Japanese trade union organizations. How do you evaluate the results of the consultations with SOHYO and Churitsu Roren?

Answer: I would like to say first of all that this is the first time that an FDGB delegation under the leadership of the National Executive Committee chairman has visited Japan and those two trade union federations. The Japanese trade unions highly appraised this fact, because they also considered it as an expression of respect for their work and as an expression of solidarity and support for their struggle. Our delegation conducted friendly talks on questions concerning both sides with the SOHYO president, (Motofumi Makieda), and with (Mitsuo Tomizuka), the secretary general, as well as with President (Toshifumi Tateama) and with (Shigeru Okamura), general secretary, on the part of Churitsu Roren, as well as with other leading functionaries of these two federations. As a result of the consultations with SOHYO a communique was issued, and a press release was agreed upon after the talks with Churitsu Roren. These documents were published in the daily press and, therefore, I can limit myself to the most important facts.

We evaluate as a particularly positive fact the common points of view which we were able to achieve in our talks as regards the questions of trade union actions in the struggle for peace, disarmament and for the continuation of the process of detente. On the part of the two Japanese trade unions the fact was welcomed with great satisfaction that the FDGB fully supports their proposal to hold a worldwide trade union conference in Hiroshima on these problems.

Question: This would be an event of the greatest topicality in the interest of preserving universal peace and security. Are there already concrete ideas about this universal trade union conference?

Answer: It is the intent of our Japanese colleagues that this conference be held next year. It will now depend upon how the trade union organizations in all countries of the world, independently of their political orientation and of their international trade union adherence, express their opinion on this. As to the FDGB, I can once more confirm that we support this proposal.

Question: You had the opportunity in Tokyo to visit a steel plant. Did you also have the opportunity to talk to Japanese workers and trade unionists? What are your impressions about the life of working people in this highly developed capitalist country?

Answer: You said it. Japan is a highly industrialized capitalist country indeed in which everything that Marx, Engels and Lenin have said about capitalist, as well as imperialist countries in their pertinent analyses, has become true. To put it briefly, we could say that the pace of life of the workers' class and of all working people is dictated by the profits of the monopolies and multinational concerns. Everything that man needs for his life is almost too excessively expensive. There are 1.5 million unemployed, according to data, which data generally speaking are understated. If we add women of working age, then there are about 6 million. Last year there was an approximately 7 percent increase in prices. This pertains particularly to food and was a burden to the workers' households in particular. For example, 100 grams of beef costs M20 in our currency. A meal costs about the same as a pocket computer. The overly developed electronic industry is leading toward a manipulation and dehumanization of man. This technology is not at the service of man, it is directed against him. Thus, they were ready to show us modern equipment in the steel plant, but our wish to speak to the workers was deliberately disregarded. Even talks with functionaries of the trade unions were not permitted in that plant. When one has seen all this one can easily imagine how difficult the struggle of our Japanese colleagues for democratic rights and freedoms, as well as for better working and living conditions, is.

Question: Can you describe your impressions of your visit with the friendly Korean trade unions?

Answer: In this case we arrived in a socialist country. As early as at the airport we were cordially greeted by leading comrades of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions and by young Pioneers. This friendly visit by our delegation served the further improvement of relations between the GDR trade union organizations and the trade unions of the DPRK. We had talks with a delegation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions, under the leadership of its chairman, Kim Bong Dzu. We exchanged views on the implementation of the decisions of the most recent SED and KWP congresses, as well as upon the implementation of the decisions of the trade union congress, and we agreed on international problems. For the first time, a working plan for the period 1979-80 was signed. This plan contains new opportunities for further bilateral cooperation.

In addition to the wide exchange of experiences on the work of our two trade union organizations, we also convinced ourselves of the constructive successes achieved in the DPRK.

If we remember that not one single house was left undamaged after the war in the city of Pyongyang, if we remember that this city had been completely devasted by the U.S. aggressors, we are impressed all the more by the modern capital with its large center, beautiful housing complexes, wonderful architecture and an impressive subway, as well as other things. This can also give us an idea about what has been achieved under the leadership of the KWP. The delegation was received by Pak Song-chol, member of the KWP Central Committee Political Committee and DPRK vice president. We also visited the tractor plant named after "Kym Song" and the "Tchong-Sanri" agricultural producer cooperative, as well as the city of Wonsan. In the House of Trade Unions in Pyongyang a rally was held, attended by 1,000 people, at which I took the floor.

Question: What is your impression regarding you visit with the Philippine trade unions--TUPAS?

Answer: Our stopover in Manila was used for talks with TUPAS, the Philippine Trade Unions, which are members of WFTU. Only loose contacts had existed with them before. However, Bonifatius Topas, the chairman of this trade union, had attended our ninth trade union congress as a guest. He had, at that time, the opportunity to become acquainted with the GDR and with the activities of our trade unions. TUPAS welcomed us very cordially.

During the talks we were briefed on the details and problems of their struggle. We have responded to their wish to support them in the training of trade union functionaries and in their advanced training, and to provide them with propaganda material on our socialist development. We felt very strongly how impressed they were by the socialist construction in the GDR and how they are using our successes in trade union work for their own struggle. Generally speaking, I would like to remark that the Philippines is a beautiful country with splendid people.

Question: If our information is correct, your intention was to fly from Manila to Hanoi. Why did you visit Ho Chi Minh City first, deviating from your original plans?

Answer: We had to deviate from the tradition of visiting the capital first because during the flight we learned that due to flooding at Hanoi Airport we would not receive permission to land. You know that a typhoon, number 10, had invaded the north of Vietnam. Therefore, we were forced to change our program and land at Ho Chi Minh City. However, there had also been great storms in the south of the country. We could see this from our aircraft. Enormous regions of the Mekong Delta were flooded. Fields and localities had been devastated by the terrible typhoon. In Ho Chi Minh City we did not notice the effects too much, but our Vietnamese colleagues reported on the extent of the devastations and the tremendous damage inflicted on the whole country. This made us admire the courage and optimism, the indomitable spirit of the Vietnamese people. With heroic efforts the people were resisting the forces of nature.

Question: How was the immediate solidarity assistance from the GDR and the FDGB received?

Answer: The fact that our country and the FDGB immediately rendered effective aid in the form of solidarity consignments, was highly appreciated by the Vietnamese comrades and colleagues. You can imagine that our welcome in this country with which we are so closely linked was particularly cordial.

This was also true because our visit was judged to be a very important moral support in the serious struggle against the aggression of the Peking clique and its accomplices in Kampuchea. Wherever we went, wherever our delegation visited--in the textile factory in Ho Chi Minh City or in the machine plant at Hanoi--everywhere we were surrounded by great cordiality and friendship.

In this connection I can assure you that the Vietnamese people are deeply impressed by the words of Comrade Erich Honecker, which he pronounced after the historic victory over the foreign aggressors and the internal reaction--"Now all the more solidarity with Vietnam"--and they remember these words.

Question: Which solidarity consignments are needed most by the people of Vietnam?

Answer: We must remember: The people of Vietnam have waged a 30-year-long liberation struggle against the enemy from abroad and within the country, against the imperialist enemy. Today they must defend themselves, as we have already mentioned, against the Chinese clique and the leaders of Kampuchea, and they must do it with military means. The natural disasters are adding to this. From this we can see that the people of Vietnam need our solidarity in any form whatsoever. This is what we stated in our negotiations and agreements. The first results are already represented by the goods transported by four solidarity aircraft of Interflug. Presently, priority is given to food, medicines, textile material and others. These are needed mostly for easing distress where it is the greatest.

On behalf of the 8.5 million FDGB members I presented a gift of M10 million in Hanoi to the Vietnamese trade unions during a reception on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the GDR as a solidarity donation.

Question: Specialists from the GDR are working in the SRV. Did you have the opportunity of learning something about their work?

Answer: Yes, I had the opportunity of talking to our specialists. We can be proud of their achievements in the SRV. Our delegation was received by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee. During our talk Comrade Chinh told us that in addition to our material solidarity with Vietnam, this country particularly needs the assistance of the FDGB in the transfer of experience, in particular in the planning and leadership of the national economy, in the organization of socialist competition aimed at increasing labor productivity, and in the improvement of order, discipline and vigilance. Our specialists in Vietnam are working in these areas. I would like to say that the heroism, dedication, their good empathy and the profound feelings of solidarity exhibited by these comrades and colleagues deserves great respect. They are working under very difficult conditions. However, because they are convinced that through their activities they are serving the common cause of socialism, peace and proletarian internationalism, they are ready to cope with difficult problems. In accordance with our agreements we will continue to give thought to how we can make our solidarity with the people of Vietnam more effective and more efficient as well.

Question: You spoke about an agreement. What is the main essence of this agreement?

Answer: I would like to stress, to begin with, that our talks with the delegation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam, which was chaired by Nguyen (Van Ling), its chairman, was held in an atmosphere of fraternity and cordiality, as well as in a spirit of mutual understanding.

Comrade (Van Ling) expressed his very cordial gratitude to the GDR and to the FDGB for the great assistance and support rendered in the struggle against the American aggressors for the salvation of his motherland, as well as in the construction of socialism in Vietnam. The agreement deals above all with an exchange of experience on the work of trade unions in building socialism on a political-ideological, economic and intellectual-cultural basis. This agreement also includes providing information on the international work of trade unions. Concrete activities have been specified on all these matters.

Question: Can you give us a final evaluation of the results of this entire trip?

Answer: I would like to stress once more that the visit to these countries and with the trade unions organizations with which we have friendly relations has given new impetus to the relations of the FDGB with them. They will certainly go beyond the framework of bilateral relations. At the Ninth FDGB Congress we decided to cooperate with all trade unions of good will, in a comradely manner and to mutual benefit. We were loyal to this decision and to the assignment of our members as we worked in the countries visited by our delegation.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT MISUSE

LD151800Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Potsdam Bezirk court today sentenced female agent Brigitte Badket, an FRG citizen and member of the secret-service directed criminal Lampl gang, to 13 years imprisonment for crimes under Paragraph 105 of the criminal code regarding misuse of the transit agreement and the generous entry arrangements into the GDR for FRG visitors. On behalf of the leader of the Lampl gang and his intimate partner, Krug, head of the agency in West Berlin, the criminal actively participated in organizing many crimes directed against the GDR. Brigitte Badket recruited agents for the commission of crimes and planned the formation of a new criminal gang under her leadership in West Berlin. She acted without scruples in the abduction of a GDR minor. Through a ruse, the young boy was enticed into a private car, which had been prepared for this purpose, while his father was at work.

During the trial, Lampl's connections with the editorial offices of newspapers and magazines belonging to the Springer group were exposed. He used these in order to publicize and glorify his crimes against the GDR and to disguise his criminal machinations. It had already been proved during the trial against Lampl's agent Moll, and it was now confirmed again, that Lampl manages to use his specially prepared vehicles for criminal purposes by bribing staff of the motor tax offices in Hamburg and West Berlin. These vehicles are not submitted for official inspection and are therefore not complying with traffic safety regulations. Witnesses confirmed that in order to mask his criminal activities, Lampl furnished the members of his gang with FRG identity documents having other names and personal descriptions, and that in order to pass on espionage information he maintains relations with the "political police," Department K4, in Hamburg.

BRIEFS

CONSIGNMENT TO CONGO--Brazzaville--A GDR solidarity consignment worth M1 million has arrived in Brazzaville on board a special flight of the GDR airline, Interflug. It was financed by donations from the people of the GDR, particularly FDGB members, and consists of clothing, teaching materials, food and technical equipment. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD]

GDR-ANGOLAN PROTOCOL--Luanda (ADN correspondent's report)--The resumption of regular navigation between the GDR and Angolan ports is envisaged by a shipping protocol signed on Wednesday in Luanda. It specifies the details of the navigation agreement signed between the two countries on 23 July 1978. The protocol was signed by Eduard Zimmermann, deputy general manager of the Sea Transport and Port Administration state company, and Dr Carlos Rubio, director general of the Angonave Angolan state-owned shipbuilding company. In an interview, Fernando Faustino Muteka, minister of transportation, viewed the new agreements as an important step forward in expanding and intensifying cooperation between the GDR and Angola. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 78 p 7 AU]

KADAR, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR FRANCE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD151550Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has left for France. Julia Tardos reports from Ferihegy Airport:

At exactly 1330 the special TU-134 aircraft which is taking Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and Presidential Council member, on an official visit to Paris at the invitation of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, took off from Ferihegy Airport. Janos Kadar is accompanied by his wife. The members of the official delegation are Frigyes Puja, foreign minister; Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade; and Istvan Katona, head of a Central Committee department. Hungary's ambassador in Paris, Peter Veress, will join Janos Kadar's delegation in Paris.

Present at the departure from Ferihegy Airport were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister; Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the party Central Committee; all members of the party Politburo; and several other leading personalities. Also present at the airport was France's charge d'affaires ad interim.

Reportage on Visit

For reportage on the visit of MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar, including a LE MONDE interview, see the France section of the 16 November and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD160458Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] An Italian parliamentary delegation has arrived in Budapest. It is headed by Carlo Russo, chairman of the foreign affairs committee and the Italian section of the Interparliamentary Union. The visitors were met at Ferihegy Airport by Sandor Barcs, chairman of the Hungarian section of the union, and Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ARPAD PULLAI LEAVES FOR ITALY

LD152232Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Nov, MTI--Following an invitation from Vittorino Colombo, minister of transport, trade and marine [title as received] of Italy, Hungarian Minister of Communication and Posts Arpad Pullai Wednesday left for an official visit to Rome. He will have talks with Vittorino Colombo and with Antonio Gullotti, minister of posts, on issues of mutual interest related with communications and posts operations.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS ON CONGRESS OF ETHNIC SLOVAKS

AU151831Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Nov 78 p 3 AU

[MTI report: "The Congress of the Democratic Association of Slovaks in Hungary Has Ended"]

[Text] On Sunday, the debate continued at the Sixth Congress of the Democratic Association of Slovaks in Hungary.

Faithful to their mandate, the deputies present at the educational directorate of the MSZMP's Pest County Committee gave accounts on the life, local initiatives and aspirations of the Slovaks living in the country. They established with pleasure that our state insures the training of teachers in the Slovak language. College trainees practice teaching at schools that also teach the Slovak language, but, as they said, there is still a shortage of qualified Slovak teachers.

Summarizing the speeches in the debate, Secretary General Janos Such stressed: Both the speakers and life urge us to continue pursuing our Slovak mother tongue, culture and traditions with great devotion. However, let us not forget that the practice of socialist construction and everyday productive work constitute the key to our further successes.

The congress' deputies conveyed in a message to the MSZMP Central Committee and Janos Kadar personally the devotion of the people of the Slovak mother language to our socialist system. They assured our party and government that, together with the Hungarians and other nationalities, the people speaking Slovak as their mother language will in future actively participate in building a socialist society and public life.

The congress then unanimously endorsed the report and draft resolution laying down the main tasks facing the association. The deputies approved the proposals to modify the charter and elected the 57 members of the national board in office between congresses. In accordance with the board's decision, Janos Knyihar has remained president and Janos Such has remained secretary general.

NEPSZABADSAG CITES PCI'S BERLINGUER ON DISAGREEMENTS

AU151450Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Peter Vajda article: "Enrico Berlinguer; A Portrait"]

[Excerpt] Several issues bearing on the ideological struggle have come to the fore in Berlinguer's works. On several occasions, Berlinguer has come out very sharply against those who would like the party to disavow Lenin: "Following Lenin's disavowal, we would have to disavow Marx as well and, following the disavowal of the CPSU, we would have to admit that the October Revolution was only an historical accident... They would like to hear us say that our birth was a mistake. Long live socialist democracy, the only form of political and social progress. Our examiners would say with satisfaction that the answer was correct, dissolve the party and go home."

The Power of Solidarity

Enrico Berlinguer pays great attention to many issues concerning which there are disagreements in the international communist movement. Such issues, for instance, include the synchronization of the national characteristics and universal laws of the transition to socialism and the role and significance of existing socialism.

He repeatedly says that he regards the disagreements as concomitant of a broad revolutionary movement that displays a vitality and universality that cannot be matched by any other force in the world, that the ties that link the equal and sovereign parties of the international communist movement are more important than those which divide them. Such a relationship is exemplified, incidentally, by the party relations between the Hungarian and the Italian communists: At their meeting in the Autumn of 1977, Janos Kadar and Enrico Berlinguer resolved to intensify learning the parties' experiences and positions, and cooperation between them.

It is characteristic of the situation that there is no other contemporary Italian politician whose career is accompanied by the same international attention than that of the secretary general, who lives in a tenement apartment in Rome with his wife and four children. The prominent Western news magazines NEWSEEK and TIME frequently carry his picture on their covers. Their attention is not always well meant. Reaction cannot refrain from casting a slur on him: Periodically, some bourgeois press organs publish "information" about the Berlinguer family's fabulous estates. The "family estate" is an inherited pasture that the two owners--Enrico Berlinguer and his brother, Giovanni, also a communist deputy--have given up long ago in favor of the party.

The pieces of the mosaic of his career compose the portrait of a politician whose name is bound with the struggle of the Italian Communists for a democratic and antimonopoly transformation and for socialism.

FIRST HUNGARIAN-U.S. JOINT FIRM BEGINS OPERATION

AU161115Y Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 15 Nov 78 p 10 AU

[Text] Action-Tungsram, the first Hungarian-U.S. joint productive enterprise, has been put into operation on Tuesday. The factory, which is situated in East Brunswick, New Jersey, will produce in the initial phase 7 million incandescent light bulbs annually for the U.S. market, where the products of the Budapest factory have been known and in demand since 1971. Of the shares of the most recent factories abroad of the joint enterprise, 49 percent is Hungarian-owned and the rest is in U.S. hands. The products are manufactured with Hungarian machinery, on the basis of joint technology at the factory. The factory's commissioning on Tuesday was attended by representatives of U.S. industry and the United Incandescent Enterprise, headed by Director General Bela Dienes.

Briefs

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE--An agreement on cooperation in health matters between Hungary and Mozambique has been signed in Budapest. The experts of the two countries will inform each other on medical and prophylactic services and the public health situation. Exchanges of experience between physicians and pharmacists will also take place. Mozambique is the 11th developing country to conclude a health agreement with our government. It is valid for 5 years and a 2-year working program implementing the agreement will be signed later. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD]

DELEGATION TO HAVANA--Headed by Bela Csikos-Nagy, state secretary, a Hungarian delegation has left for Havana for the meeting of CEMA price control office heads. Among the topics to be discussed are the way in which member-states will evolve their import prices and how better to encourage geological research work conducted in member-countries. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD]

DELEGATION FOR MADAGASCAR--Budapest, 13 Nov, MTI--Gyula Dabronaki, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, left for Tananarive on Monday to attend the extraordinary congress to mark the 20th anniversary of founding Madagascar's Independent Congress Party. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD]

JAROSZEWICZ, JAPAN'S PRIME MINISTER FUKUDA BEGIN TALKS

LD151352Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Today's talks between Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, opened after a welcoming ceremony held in the courtyard of the Akasaka Palace in the center of Tokyo. This palace, built at the turn of the 20th century, is the official residence of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz during his stay in Japan. Talks between Piotr Jaroszewicz and Takeo Fukuda held in the official residence of the Japanese prime minister. According to the joint (?statement), today's exchange of views dealt with both countries' foreign policies and selected topics in international relations.

Piotr Jaroszewicz positively appraised previous development in bilateral relations and stated that Poland sees an important partner in Japan. Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other accompanying personalities took part in the talks on the Polish side. Continuation of the plenary talks has been announced for tomorrow.

Fukuda Hosts Dinner

LD160010Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Nov, PAP--Tonight Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Mme Fukuda gave a dinner in honour of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and Mme Jaroszewicz. Heads of both governments made toast speeches.

Tomorrow's programme of the visit provides for the second round of talks with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, a visit to Nippon electric company's electronic works and a meeting with representatives of business circles.

The signature of several Polish-Japanese documents is scheduled for the same day.

Japanese press today carried extensive information on the visit by Polish premier and articles devoted to the achievements of Poeple's Poland and Polish-Japanese relations.

Jaroszewicz Speaks

LD160016Y Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At a dinner given today by Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said that the first Polish visit at that level to Japan is a proof of the significance Poland attaches to broad development of friendly cooperation at present and in the years to come.

Poland, closely cooperating with other CMEA countries develops mutually benefical [words indistinct] many states. Japan with its great potential and modern technology is an important partner for Poland. Apart from rich (?cultural) exchange, economic cooperation is of utmost significance for Polish-Japanese relations. Premier Jaroszewicz stressed that a lack of balance between exports and imports is [words indistinct] this field. In order to make up for this, the two countries should intensify trade exchange, conclude long term agreements and (?promote) co-production and cooperation on third markets. Of significance may be also new Polish-Japanese trade and shipping treaty. It will serve as a legal basis of economic cooperation in the coming decades.

Recalling Poland's international activities serving detente and consolidation of peace in Europe in the world, Premier Jaroszewicz stressed that Poland stands for an expansion of the process of detente onto all parts of the world. This is why Poland supports the Soviet-American SALT-II negotiations and awaits an early conclusion of the SALT-II accord, of key significance in this field. The issue of preventing a nuclear conflict is a supreme cause for all nations. Undoubtedly, Japan, whose nation was the only one to experience the effect of mass annihilation weapons, has the same stance on this matter.

Poland, guided by the noble principles of peace, presented a draft declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace at the present U.N. General Assembly session, the Polish premier recalled.

At the end of his speech, the Polish premier addressed Prime Minister Fukuda, extending the best wishes of further success and prosperity to Japanese people and their Land of the Rising Sun.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH BRAZIL

LD132020Y Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov, PAP--Polish economic mission led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping A. Karas have stayed in Brazil. An agreement has been signed as a result of the talks held with heads of ministries of foreign affairs, industry and trade, mining and power industry as well as transport. The agreement specifies concrete fields and forms of widely conceived economic cooperation and practical instruments stimulating further development of Polish-Brazilian commodity exchange. Brazil is at present among Poland's leading trade partners.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET WOJTASZEK AT END OF VISIT

LD160454Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Today, a group of Italian parliamentarians ended a 3-day visit to our country; the group was led by Carlo Russo, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, chairman of the Italian group of the Interparliamentary Union. Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek received the Italian guests on the last day of their visit. The conversation touched on international issues, and stress was laid on the need to make further efforts to strengthen world peace and to consolidate the process of detente and disarmament. In a positive assessment of the development of Polish-Italian relations to date, the determination to further widen mutually advantageous contacts and bilateral cooperation was expressed. During their visit, the Italian parliamentarians had talks in the Sejm. Views were exchanged on international topics, particularly concerning peaceful cooperation and strengthening security on the European Continent. Much attention was devoted to the role of parliamentary contacts in expanding Polish-Italian contacts and cooperation.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES ITALIAN AMBASSADOR MARCO FAVALE

LD152256Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In the Belweder Palace today, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, received Marco Favale, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Italy, who presented his credentials.

After the ceremony, Ambassador Favale was received in private audience by the chairman of the State Council. Marco Favale placed a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

CATHOLIC DAILY NOTES DANGERS THREATENING YOUNG PEOPLE

AU151602Y Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 13 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial commentary signed "J.S.": "Valuable Initiative"]

[Text] The Polish Scouts Union Main Council, which was in session last week, adopted an important, necessary and praiseworthy resolution instructing all sections of the union to promote intensive efforts to counter and eventually to eliminate the negative aspects of behavior of our children and young people.

The need for the Polish Scouts Union, a massive youth organization, to commit itself to these efforts is beyond question. The crisis of moral values, which is affecting some sections of young people, the crisis of their attitude toward life, society and duties, and their style of behavior often irritate us and give rise to indignation. Trying to pose as adults by indulging in supposedly inseparable attributes of adulthood, such as drinking alcohol and smoking cigarettes, as well as extreme selfishness expressed by the inclination to take and take without giving anything in return, disrespect for parents and older people generally, and wise-guy attitudes are just a few of the vices --not at all the most glaring ones--that characterize this life style.

Nor let us forget that juvenile criminality, which is again showing an increasing trend this year, is also there.

Someone will say that all this is just a marginal feature, because a tremendous majority of young people are all right. This is true, but, one, this marginal feature includes those young people who are publicly most noticeable and who exert a strong negative influence on other young people; and two, so many young people have found themselves on the incline leading to that negative periphery that it would be an act of culpable negligence if we did not tackle this problem with the greatest care. It suffices to state that some 15 percent of our population is being threatened by the so-called social maladjustment. This means some 1 million children and youngsters!

This is no place to analyze the causes of this, but we know that they are varied and have many roots. This is why efforts to counter demoralization of the young generation must be varied and comprehensive. There can be no question of some uniform prescription.

This is especially true in view of the fact that many institutions in our country are committed to prevention and therapy in this field. The church is taking care of the believers' children and the school is taking care of all children. There are also parents, of course, and many other bodies. The methods of their efforts vary and the results they achieve vary, too, but there is no doubt that yough organizations must not and should not be absent from this nationwide front of upbringing.

Unfortunately, they are unable as yet to be proud of achievements in this regard commensurate with their action potential. This is why we have not exaggerated when we described the Polish Scouts Union's initiative as important and praiseworthy, for we all expect a great deal of it, and our confidence is based on a number of specific facts.

The Polish Scouts Union is an organization that follows unequivocal moral norms and principles approved by the people. These norms and principles are laid down in scouts' regulations and declarations and are binding on all union members. The union's work has longstanding traditions and rich achievements. These traditions, which reach back to the years before the war and the war years, when the grey ranks devoted much attention to young people threatened by war deprivation, are always being enriched with new initiatives. It is enough to recall the fine achievements of the squads called "Untrodden Paths" that were active in orphanages and corrective homes for juveniles. The Polish Scouts Union enjoys authority and affection among the public and has many links with young people.

It is important to insure that those who want to participate in educating others must, through their own behavior, always prove that they are morally fit for this task. This means that the Polish Scouts Union must intensify educational efforts within its own ranks. Let us add that the reintroduction of the principle that instructors must completely abjure alcohol and tobacco would be of enormous help in this regard.

One thing is certain: The Polish Scouts Union can count on our society's extensive cooperation in implementing the resolution adopted by the union, because its aims are the common aims of all our people.

FISHING VIOLATIONS OF TERRITORIAL WATERS DECRIED

LD151208Y Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On 1 January this year several acts of parliament defining the limits of Poland's exclusive fishing zones, her territorial waters and the continental shelf came into effect. Since then, Polish coastguard vessels and aircraft have been trying to make them work. From Radio Warsaw (Benny) Lutkiewicz comments:

The first statement which has to be made is that such coastguard activities are definitely required. There have been a number of foreign fishing boats taking into custody, their catches impounded and their skippers fined for fishing in Polish waters. In the greater number of cases these were vessels from Federal Germany, but having said that it must also be said that quite probably other foreign fishing boats have got away with it, uncaught and unscathed.

The headache here is that there are just not enough coastguard vessels and aircraft to insure that Poland's territorial waters and exclusive fishing zones are not violated and the vessels which perform coastguard duties are not just fast enough and do not have the equipment needed to keep an eye on Poland's rights.

On the other hand, while any West German fishing boat apprehended in Polish waters is obviously there by intent, Poland not having any part of her exclusive fishing zone near Federal German waters, in the case of Sweden, Polish and Swedish fishing boats could and do often transgress invisible border lines quite by accident. [passage indistinct] The obvious conclusion is that vessels fishing in those border regions will have to be equipped with more superior navigational equipment than that currently possessed, so as to keep out of trouble. The cost of this will have to be borne to avoid unnecessary disputes in what could well be quite inadvertent poaching. Mutual fishing agreements are being concluded with the Soviet Union, and as regards certain species of fish, with Denmark. It has also been possible to define the total maximum catch from the Baltic Sea of such protected species as the herring. But despite this evident desire for cooperation, modern equipment will have to be brought in to make sure that irritating border-line poaching cases are eliminated and that the intentional poacher is kept well away.

CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA NOV 16

AU160912Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Bucharest this morning for Yugoslavia where he will pay a friendly visit at the invitation of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and LCY chairman.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

Upon departure from Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and by Comrades Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Ion Ionita, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Iosif Uglar, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee, members of the Central Committee, of the State Council and government, and by leaders from central institutions and civic organizations.

At the airport numerous Bucharest residents welcomed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with special warmth, thus expressing their complete trust in the party and in the domestic and foreign policy practiced by Socialist Romania, and consistently placed in the service of the fatherland's flourishing and the nation's well-being, and aimed at promoting the ideals of understanding, cooperation and peace in the world.

MORE ON TOGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks Conclude; Documents Signed

AU151424Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Togo, today concluded their talks in Bucharest. The talks highlighted the opportunities for developing Romanian-Togolese relations in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other fields, to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of international progress, cooperation and understanding.

The protocol of the first session of the joint Romanian-Togolese commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as other documents, were also signed today; these documents provide for expanding and deepening cooperation in various fields of mutual interest. The protocol and documents were signed by the chairmen of the commission's two sides, Stefan Andrei and Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo.

Ceausescu Receives Akakpo-Ahianyo

AU151742Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon received Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Togo, who is on an official visit to our country.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

The Togolese minister expressed gratitude for the honor of being received, and extended a friendly message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the chairman of the Togoles People's Union and president of the Republic of Togo, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. Comrade Nicolae Ceasuescu expressed thanks for the message and, in turn, asked the guest to convey warm greetings and best wishes to the president of the Republic of Togo, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, as well as wishes for happiness and prosperity to the Togolese people.

During the meeting the two sides stressed with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties. Both sides expressed their common desire to promote broader cooperation between Romania and Togo ab a political, economic, cultural, scientific and other levels in the interests of the two peoples and of the cause of progress and peace.

Stressing the positive results of the first session of the Joint Romanian-Togolese commission on cooperation, which was held in Bucharest, the two sides noted that the implementation of the agreements that have been concluded will forcefully promote diversified trade exchange, production sharing and generally relations between Romania and Togo on the basis of mutual interests and advantage. The sides also stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation at an international level between the two countries to the benefit of the cause of peace, security and understanding among nations.

The two sides also discussed aspects of the current international political life. Within this framework they stressed the importance of establishing new relations in interstate relations based on the principle of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and the renunciation of the use or threat of force. They stressed the need for the disputes on the African Continent to be resolved by peaceful means by the African peoples themselves, without any outside interference.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the sides stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation between the developing countries, the nonalined countries and among all states favoring an independent policy and socioeconomic development, peace and security and international understanding. They stressed the need to seek ways and means of intensifying cooperation among the developing countries, intensifying the efforts aimed at eliminating underdevelopment, at achieving a new world economic order, and especially aimed at preparing the UN special session in 1980.

GREECE'S KARAMANLIS RECEIVES SUF DELEGATION

LD152358Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Athens, 15 Nov, AGERPRES--Konstandinos Karamanlis, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hellenic Republic, chairman of the New Democracy Party, received Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now visiting Greece at head of a delegation of the Socialist Unity Front, at the invitation of the New Democracy Party.

The Hellenic prime minister expressed special appreciations of the policy President Nicolae Ceausescu conducts at head of friendly Romania, as also the determination of the Council of Ministers of the Hellenic Republic to do everything for the implementation of the understandings agreed upon during the Bucharest and Athens summit meetings regarding the development of all planes of the collaboration between Romania and Greece.

Views were exchanged during the interview on the concerns and activity of the two countries, on their collaboration in the international sphere for the promotion of the cause of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The SUF delegation had a meeting with Dimitrios Papaspyrou, president of the Parliament of the Hellenic Republic, attended by representatives of various political parties. Mutual information was made on the concerns of the parliamentarians in the two countries regarding the promotion of the traditional Romanian-Hellenic friendship.

NEW BILL ON PROFITS RELEASED FOR PUBLIC DEBATE

LD152356Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

["Meanings of a Bill"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Nov, AGERPRES--The profit formation, planning, destination and paying in bill has been released in Bucharest. According to a practice that has turned into tradition, prior to its advancement to the Grand National Assembly, the country's parliament, the bill is submitted to public debate.

The new legislative act is part and parcel of the wide-embracing measures adopted in Romania with a view to improving the economic and financial management and planning, grounded on the principles of self-management and self-administration, measures meant to bring about heightened responsibility and interestedness of the working people in raising the economic efficiency in all productive compartments, the increase of the national income and, on this basis, the raising of the population's material and spiritual welfare.

The main novel element to be introduced under this act in the economic activity is that the economic units keep a part of the profits made by them, both for the development of their own activity, and for distribution to the personnel, contingent upon the participation in the activity of the respective economic unit. According to the new legislative act, the profit is the part of the newly created value in the productive activity of the economic units constituted after the distribution of the following elements: A part of the newly-created value retained for society, the remunerations and other rights of the working personnel, expenditures on research and promotion of new technique, the tax on the total remuneration fund, the contribution for social insurance, other expenditures on manpower. So, besides direct remuneration, the working people are to benefit of a part of the profits being made by the enterprise, which will obviously heighten their interest in more intensely contributing to raising the economic efficiency, in their capacity as common owners of the productive means, producers and also direct end-users of everything that is being achieved.

According to the bill released today by the main Bucharest dailies, the planned profits are distributed for: The paying back of the funds received for financing the investments, the formation of the respective units' economic development fund, the formation of the fund for circulating assets, the formation of the fund for housing constructions and other social investments, the formation of the fund for social actions, and the formation of the fund for the working people's profit sharing. As to the profits derived in excess to the plan, they are to be distributed 20 percent to the economic development fund, 5 percent to the housing construction fund, up to 25 percent to augmenting the fund for the working people's profit sharing, at least 40 percent as payment to the state budget.

Worth mentioning is that with the productive units having export tasks, the fund for the working people's profits sharing is supplemented with a share of up to ten percent of the profit in excess to the plan, contingent upon the fulfillment of the export tasks. Important for the turning out of a high technical standard exportable production is also the fact that the profit itself, profitableness repectively, will be bigger for the exportable production.

A special chapter in the bill refers to cooperative units--agricultural, handicraft and consumer. The provisions on the formation, planning and destination of the profits in these units are similar with those listed above. A specific element of outstanding importance is that according to the bill, the cooperative members will be able to hold (in agriculture starting 1980, and in handicraft and consumer cooperatives starting 1979) a part of the value of the public property as social share; to this end, the cooperative member can annually deposit an amount of money in the development fund of the cooperative, which is the social share in his property. The social share which results from the total deposits made by the cooperative members cannot exceed 50 percent of the value of public property. According to the bill, each cooperative member is entitled, contingent upon the money deposits to the social share, to receive from the profits made by the cooperative unit he carries on activity in, an annual income of up to 6 percent, calculated in relation to the total size of the amount of money deposited. The deposits are being made for at least 5 years, after which they can be paid back at request. Likewise, they can be inherited.

Reading the new legislative act submitted to public debate in Romania points to the fact that it will bring an important contribution to combining the individual interests of the working people with the general interests of the society, powerfully encouraging the efforts being deployed in the whole Romanian national economy for the qualitative growth of the whole activity and implicitly for raising it to a high level of efficiency.

FOUR COUNTIES REPORT PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU091644Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Nov, AGERPRES--Four other counties in Romania announce the fulfillment of the industrial production plan for the first three years of the present five-year plan (1976-1980): Neamt, Bihor, Botosani and Maramures. According to calculations the value the industrial units in these counties will produce in excess is about 9 billion lei by the end of the year.

Mention deserves the fact that up to now, eight counties of the country, Fagaras town and about 150 industrial enterprises have fulfilled their production tasks for the 1976-1980 period.

UN DELEGATE ADVOCATES RESUMPTION OF CYPRUS NEGOTIATIONS

AU092046Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

["For a Righteous and Durable Settlement of the Cyprus Situation"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] United Nations, 9 Nov, AGERPRES--Speaking during the debates of the General Assembly on the Cyprus issue, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, permanent representative of Romania at the U.N., said that this debate should aim at surmounting the present impasse and urgently resuming the negotiations between the sides concerned for a just and durable settlement of the Cyprus situation.

The speaker mentioned that Romania has spoken out for a solution of the Cyprus problem by means of negotiations between the two communities, the political settlement having to be grounded on the observance of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, to secure peaceful coexistence and cooperation between communities, in the interest of the country's economic and social progress.

Romania's special interest in the righteous settlement of this problem also derive from the fact that it would lead to eliminating serious sources of tension and conflict in an area near to it and, subsequently, would have a positive influence on the improvement and expansion of the relations of collaboration and friendship among all states in the region.

Romania's active support for a political solution of the Cyprus problem--the speaker sent on--is an outcome of its stand of principle on the peaceful settlement of the disputes among states. In order to carry out a substantial programme in this respect, it is necessary that all the U.N. member states should make an active, positive contribution to the establishment of peace in Cyprus. The conviction was also expressed that the perspective common interest of the two communities--to cooperate peacefully within the same independent and sovereign state--is by far more important than momentary divergencies.

In the spirit of the good relations between Romania and Cyprus--the speaker said--the Romanian delegation is determined to further make its contribution to the efforts made on various planes for achieving a just and durable settlement of the Cyprus problem.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU131331Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Summary] "A delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association led by Veselov Georgiy Petrovich, deputy minister of education of the RSFSR and vice chairman of the association leadership, left Bucharest on 9 November. The delegation participated in events organized in our country to mark the 61st October Socialist Revolution anniversary at the invitation of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the USSR [ARLUS]."

During its stay in Romania the delegation had talks with Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and ARLUS chairman, and at the Ministry of Education and Instruction. It visited industrial and agricultural units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and Brasov and Dimbovita counties.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH FRG END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU101737Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The 4th session of the Romanian-FRG joint commission on cooperation in scientific research and technological development ended in Bucharest today. On this occasion, the commission examined the stage of cooperation between the two countries and worked out new measures to intensify scientific cooperation in fields of common interest.

A protocol was signed at the end of the session.

PRC TRADE UNION FEDERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD160514Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2010 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia [CTUY], held talks today with Chen Yu, vice president of the All-China Trade Union Federation. The Chinese trade union delegation arrived in Belgrade today to attend the Eighth CTUY Congress and to visit some parts of our country.

TITO-CEAUSESCU MEETING, SFRY-ROMANIAN RELATIONS HAILED

Meeting Confirms 'Friendly Cooperation'

LD152042Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov, TANJUG--At President Tito's invitation, Romanian President and Communist Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu arrives tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Tito-Ceausescu meetings are traditional and confirm the continuity in the development of friendly cooperation between the two socialist countries. These meetings and talks are also a strong impetus for broadening the comprehensive relations between Yugoslavia and Romania. A high degree of mutual respect and cooperation in all fields have been reached on the well-known principles of equality and respect for specific roads of development and international positions.

The forthcoming Tito-Ceausescu meeting also is to be viewed in this light. The meeting will, further, be an opportunity to review foremost international issues, on which a great similarity of views exists. It is expected that particular attention will be paid to the situation in Europe, and cooperation among the Balkan states. Current issues in the international workers' movement is an area in which the two countries' parties cooperate successfully. Through their cooperation, the two countries contribute to strengthening peace and equal international cooperation.

Besides top-level meetings, Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation is characterized by frequent visits of leaders, officials, and departmental ministers, and by exchanges of party and other delegations. Economic cooperation is in constant ascent, although all possibilities have not been used. The value of trade is about 350 million U.S. dollars annually. Significant results have been achieved also in long-term economic cooperation, including the construction of the Irongate I and II Danube hydroelectric-navigational system, cooperation in the petrochemical industry, and other domains. Talks are under way on a number of other economic agreements, about which in principle accords have been reached, expected to be completed and put into practice soon.

Relations Seen as Exemplary

AU152035Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Tomorrow, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will arrive on a 2-day friendly visit to our country at the invitation of LCY and SFRY President Josip Broz Tito. The following is a commentary on this visit by Branko Rabrenovic:

Tomorrow, the first citizen of neighboring Romania, a country with which Yugoslavia has cooperated for many years now in an exemplary manner, will arrive on a visit as our guest. This is a friendly visit and this fact is frequently stressed with good reason, because it serves the continuity of the traditional, almost annual meetings between Tito and Ceausescu, leaders of the two neighboring countries. Even more, this meeting is a normal and regular meeting between the two statesmen, whose personal contacts have raised Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation to a level that is envied in international relations.

When we say that the Tito-Ceausescu meetings are traditional, the characterization "friendly" acquires full significance, because it is known to all that relations between the two neighboring countries have long been free of any unsolved problems. This is proof of the fact that the different and specific characteristics of the individual countries and their international positions cannot and must not represent an obstacle to cooperation of any kind, if actions in international relations are approached and based on principled attitudes, on equality and cooperation and on respect for independence and national sovereignty.

Just as Yugoslavia does, Romania, in its own way, follows the policy of peaceful coexistence and the broadest international cooperation. The two countries' views are very close in many spheres, especially as regards the Balkans, the Mediterranean, European cooperation, cooperation within the United Nations, disarmament and relations with nonalined countries. Moreover, the two countries very often act jointly in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, domination and diktat. If we add to this the fact that bilateral relations are growing better day by day in the economic field, and in this connection call attention to cooperation in constructing the Irongate-I and Irongate-II projects, cooperation in industrial production, in the petrochemical industry and in other fields where hundreds of millions of dollars are being invested, we reach the aforementioned conclusion that SFRY-Romanian cooperation is an example of neighborly relations. Tomorrow's talks between Tito and Ceausescu can only provide a new impulse for this cooperation.

CEAUSESCU ARRIVES ON VISIT, GREETED BY PRESIDENT TITO

AU1610014Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, LCY and SFRY president, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, arrived on a 2-day friendly visit today. In the square in front of White Palace, President Ceausescu was welcomed by President Tito. After the welcoming ceremony, President Ceausescu was greeted by Fadil Hodza, Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Branko Mikulic, Todo Kurtovic, Mika Spiljak, Dobrivoje Vidic and other personalities. The official Yugoslav-Romanian talks will begin in less than 1 hour.

Talks Begin at Dedinje

LD161126Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1056 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, LCY and SFRY president, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, began their talks this morning at the White Palace at Dedinje. The two presidents and their associates are expected to exchange views on bilateral cooperation, which is developing favorably in all fields, and on topical international questions.

TITO SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO MILITARY FILM CENTER

LD160806Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces and marshal of Yugoslavia, sent the following message to the "Zastava Film" military film center collective in Belgrade:

"On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the successful work of the "Zastava Film" military film center, I send you cordial congratulations and wishes for still greater and better results in your future work.

"In the past 3 decades, the military film center has contributed in many ways to the modernization and modern training of members of the armed forces and civil protection, popularization and socialization of all-people's defense, fostering of revolutionary and fighting traditions, development of brotherhood and unity, spreading of traditionally good relations between the army and the people, information for the domestic and foreign public on our armed forces and development of cooperation with other armies.

"I am convinced that you will devotedly and conscientiously carry out all set tasks in future with deep popular, military and professional responsibility. I expect you to continue to follow uninterruptedly the development and needs of the armed forces and other structures of all-people's defense, because only thus can you have an important place in the modern training and education of the armed forces' members in the fostering of fighting traditions and in the socialization of defense of our socialist self-managing society.

"I congratulate you once more on this jubilee and wish you many new successes."

HODZA CHAIRS 15 NOVEMBER MEETING OF SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD152254Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Presidency held a meeting today in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Fadil Hodza. The highest federal officials also participated in the meeting's work.

The Presidency acquainted itself with information about the forthcoming friendly visit to Yugoslavia by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Presidency also acquainted itself with information about the forthcoming official friendly visit to Yugoslavia by Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The Presidency considered the current African situation and listened to a report on implications of the intrusion by Ugandan forces into the territory of Tanzania. The Presidency expressed regret about the conflict between the two nonalined countries and confirmed Yugoslavia's principled attitude on the need to unconditionally respect the OAU decisions on the inviolability of borders in Africa. In keeping with this, the Presidency emphasized that the Ugandan troops should withdraw from Tanzanian territory and respect its integrity and independence.

The meeting considered the proposal put forward by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on appointment of heads of the SFRY diplomatic-consular missions abroad.

The Presidency also considered some other questions within its responsibility.

CONCERN EXPRESSED AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL'S INEFFICACY

ID160020Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item: "Yugoslav Government Position"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] New York, 15 Nov, TANJUG--The Yugoslav Government has informed the United Nations secretary general of its concern because of the inability of the Security Council to preserve international peace and security. The frequent instances of violations of the United Nations Charter, peace being broken and threats to international security, the Yugoslav Government notes, are situations in which the Security Council has been unable to operate, a condition potentially undermining the entire system on which the United Nations is founded.

The Yugoslav Government therefore voices the imperative need for assistance to render the U.N. Security Council more effective. U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has published this Yugoslav message as an official General Assembly document together with messages setting forth the views of a number of other governments.

Yugoslavia urges application of the "Declaration To Strengthen International Security" adopted eight years ago and in which the Security Council has a central place.

Yugoslavia insists on the arms race being stopped, measures for real disarmament being taken and a firm commitment from the big powers to undertake nuclear disarmament and outlaw the use of nuclear weapons. A requirement for cooperation and security in the Mediterranean, the Yugoslav Government sets out, is desisting from military activity and maneuvers in the region. The Yugoslav Government points to the encouragement of contacts and cooperation among Mediterranean countries and increased economic ties among them as necessary in transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace.

ASSEMBLY FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ADOPTS PROGRAM

ID151850Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov, TANJUG--The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia has adopted a programme of next year's activity stressing in the first place Yugoslavia's policy of non-alignment and activity at that level, the new international economic order, Yugoslavia's relations with neighbouring countries, activity and role in the United Nations. The programme also includes a number of a subjects such as trends in Europe, European security and cooperation, Yugoslavia's bilateral relations with other countries, world economic trends and international economic relations, implementation of the Yugoslav Constitution in the sphere of foreign affairs, work and functioning of federal organs and organizations, and cooperation between the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the representative bodies of other states.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PROGRAM ORIENTATION

ID151116Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--A session of the SAWPY Federal Conference is taking place today in the great hall of the SFRY Assembly. It will examine topical social questions and the program orientation of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Todo Kurtovic, SAWPY Federal Conference president, has submitted a report on this.

ASSEMBLY-ORDERED TAX RAISES LIQUID FUEL PRICES

LD160052Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1932 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov, TANJUG--Starting with 15 November at midnight prices of liquid fuels in Yugoslavia will be higher by an average of 2.5 per cent. The Assembly of Yugoslavia adopted a decision on this today after seven-day co-ordination of positions of delegations from the republics and provinces.

The price of 86-octane petrol will be 8.85 dinars per litre, of 98-octane petrol 9.15 dinars, D-2 diesel fuel 6.80 dinars and fuel oil 3.80 dinars per litre (one U.S. dollar--18.8 dinars). The rise of liquid fuel prices will cause a two per cent rise in living expenditures.

The prices will go up on the basis of legislation on the increase in sales tax on liquid fuels adopted in the Assembly of Yugoslavia today. The reasons for the increase in the sales tax are in the field of economic development, balance of payment and in the fiscal field, it was explained at a press conference given after the session.

In spite of the rise, petrol price remains lower than in neighbouring countries--Greece, Austria and Italy--it was stated at the press conference.

CROATIA CONSIDERING CONSORTIUM FOR COOPERATION WITH PRC

LD151414Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1109 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Nov, TANJUG--Business circles and the Chamber of Economy in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia are discussing possibilities for forming a republican consortium for economic cooperation with China. A consortium of this kind has been in existence in Yugoslavia since January this year, in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia. Namely, business circles here think that China's 10-year national development plan offers Yugoslavia, therefore Croatia as well, comprehensive possibilities for the development of economic relations. China's development plan is at present based on a fourfold modernization programme--industry, agriculture, science and technology and national defence. China's plans for the next decade include 120 major economic projects, with 30 petrochemical complexes and artificial fertilizer plants already under construction. In 1975, China's most important foreign trade partners were Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, France, Malaysia-Singapore, the U.S. Romania, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, U.S.S.R. and Italy. Yugoslavia ranks 25th on this list. In the period between 1971 to 1977, the value of Yugoslav imports to China totalled 249 million dollars. Croatia's share in this was 152 million dollars. The value of Yugoslav imports from China in this period totalled 127 million dollars. Croatia's share being only about 20 million dollars.

GRLICKOV DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN WORLD

LD160400Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Nov, TANJUG--The communist movement is in a phase marked with a decline of dialogue, strengthening of tension and absence of any major discussions on real revolutionary conditions, said member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dr Aleksandar Grlickov here today, speaking on development of socialism as a worldwide process and the activity of socialist forces.

Dr Grlickov was addressing a meeting of the political active of Zagreb, capital of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Croatia.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] carefully follows the development of these circumstances and seeks--while taking them fully into account--especially to protect, in its international activity, the level attained in development of relations among the communist and workers' parties from all attempts aimed at going back to the transcended positions, Dr Grlickov stated. The LCY likewise seeks to give comprehensive contribution to the further development of these relations.

The LCY considers that the overall result of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties and affirmation of the principles of relations determined at it, constitute, in the present situation, the greatest achievement acceptable to all, Dr Grlickov underlined.

In addition, he said, the LCY strives for the renewal of dialogue, public and constructive, not remaining within the bounds of discussing mutual relations, dialogue relating to revolutionary conditions in the world, general and specific. Bearing in mind the latest trends within the communist and workers' movement, Dr Grlickov pointed out, the LCY upholds the opening to the world and the workers' movement by the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party of China, considering it as evolving with full respect for the known principles of relations. In this context, he noted, any deviation from these principles or tendencies to harm third countries would be unacceptable to the LCY.

The LCY would wholeheartedly support and welcome elimination of the Soviet-Chinese conflict and conflict between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the parties of "Eurocommunism", Dr Grlickov emphasized.

The LCY endeavours for the communist movement to reveal and develop views in conformity with the actual national conditions and thereby develop new internationalism, Dr Grlickov said. He noted that a sound theoretical and political basis for this was provided by the Berlin conference.

Dr Grlickov cited the strengthening of unity and capacity for action of the movement of non-alignment as the priority line of the LCY's foreign-policy orientation. Within this orientation he stressed the LCY's resolute opposition to all attempts aimed at divisions on ideological grounds, at dividing the non-aligned countries into progressive and reactionary, that is, attempts to reorientate the movement's strategy.

Non-aligned countries have earned manifold credit and affirmation by their activity, Dr Grlickov noted. However, the LCY considers it necessary to continue inducting the progressive forces in developed countries to take a more committed attitude to the new international economic order and the present north-south dialogue. It is equally essential, noted Dr Grlickov, to oppose the attempts aimed at bringing among the parties and into the movement of non-alignment the imported development models and all forms of institutionalization, irrespective of who their vehicles might be.

Dr Grlickov concluded his statement by noting that these, essentially are the fundamental lines of international activity of the LCY. They all are equally important, interdependent and interrelated. He pointed out, adding that these lines cannot be viewed separately except for the purpose of presenting the way in which the LCY conducts itself in relation to world trends and reacts to changes and new tendencies.